

CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDEH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 6th December, 1879.

P O L I T I C A L.

THE *Suhaili Hind* of the 2nd December urges that as **Circulation,**
Ayub Khan, the ruler of Herat, is **200 copies.**
intriguing with the Russians, the Government should conciliate him or immediately occupy Herat. Moreover, some one should be placed on the throne of Kabul as soon as possible in order to put a stop to the intrigues of the pretenders.

THE *Nūr Afshān* of the 4th December quotes an extract **Circulation,**
from the *Civil and Military Gazette* of **430 copies.**
the 29th November, which states, on the authority of a Kabul correspondent, that a rumour is prevalent among the sardars of Kabul that Wali Muhammad Khan plainly told Sir Frederick Roberts that the outrage against the British Embassy was devised by Yakub Khan in council, which consisted of Yahia Khan, Zakaria Khan, and Mastofi Habibullah, and that a document has been found at Kabul which gives the names of Yakub Khan and the other

sardars who instigated the outrage. It will be remembered, says the *Núr Afshán*, that as soon as we heard of the massacre of the Embassy, we declared that it was instigated by Yakub Khan, and referred to the grounds on which our belief was based. Some of our contemporaries considered him innocent, and urged his restoration to the throne, but they were mistaken. To our thinking he is undoubtedly guilty, and no prince of the Barakzai family will ever be loyal. If Yakub Khan has been proved guilty, it is not wise to keep him any longer at Kabul. He should be immediately removed to India and placed at Ludhiana, where he will obtain many benefits.

The same paper states that it appears from some English newspapers that the Russians will probably advance towards Afghanistan next spring, and are already concentrating their troops in Turkestan for the purpose. Some persons consider their advance impossible, on the ground that they cannot obtain sufficient transport in Central Asia. But it should be observed that the Russian Government has issued stringent orders to the Governors of Bokhara and Khiva to collect transport. In our opinion the Russians will undoubtedly advance towards Afghanistan, or, at all events, will instigate the Persians to do so. We should prepare for the encounter, and reinforce our troops in Afghanistan.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Mitra Vilás* of the 1st December states that although the policy which the Government wishes to adopt towards Burma has not transpired, it may be inferred from the recall of the British Ambassador from Mandalay that the Burma difficulty will be settled by a recourse to arms and not by diplomatic means. It is difficult to realise why the British Ambassador fled so hastily and timidly from Mandalay. His sudden recall reflects great discredit upon Lord Lytton's statesmanship. When his lordship had the courage to send Major Cavagnari with an escort of 75 men to Kabul to live

The recall of the British
Ambassador from Manda-
lay.

among the barbarous Afghans, was he not ashamed to recall our Envoy at Mandalay, who had five hundred troops with him? Moreover, it should be remembered that the Burmese are far more civilised than the Afghans, and that we could send assistance to our Mandalay Embassy in a very short time in time of danger. The recall of the Embassy has emboldened the King of Burma and lowered British prestige in his eyes. The writer then quotes an extract from some Anglo-Indian paper, stating that on the departure of the British Envoy the Burmese King sent for the Chinese and British merchants at Mandalay, and told them that he did not want to go to war against the Government of India, but that if the British troops invaded his country, he was prepared to encounter them to the last. Moreover, his prime minister issued a proclamation assuring the British residents as to the security of their lives and property. The writer approves of these acts on the part of the king, and remarks that they show that he is not mad now. However, he deserves severe punishment for the inhuman murder of the royal princes.

The same paper states that it is rumoured that a British Envoy will be established at Kandahar, and a contingent of British troops at Peshin for his protection. If the rumour is well founded, it is obvious that Afghanistan will not be annexed. It is our earnest prayer that that country should not be annexed, because annexation would be a great misfortune to India.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 21st November (received on the 6th December) states that some persons are under the impression that Ahmad Ali, the son of the late Muhammad Ali, the elder son of Sher Ali Khan, will succeed to the Kabul throne. But to our thinking the disloyalty and ingratitude of the Barakzai family should induce the Government to put a stop to the rule of that family at Kabul. In 1877 we suggested that

Circulation,
400 copies.

Prince Abul Qasim, of the late Sadozai family, should be placed on the throne. We are glad to state that the same opinion has lately been expressed by the *Panjabi Akhbār* (see page 909 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 22nd November, 1879).

The *Jaipur Gazette* of the 26th November makes the following remarks on the Amnesty Proclamation issued by Sir Frederick Roberts at Kabul on the 11th November :—

Sir Frederick Roberts' Amnesty Proclamation.

“The Amnesty Proclamation issued by General Roberts will, we hope, throw oil on the disturbed sea in Afghanistan. The work of retribution has been carried with a vengeance enough to strike terror into the hearts of the Kabulis. We have from the beginning of the campaign been advising moderation on the part of our gallant men as becoming the great English nation, and although our officers have spared no means to check unnecessary violence, still in the excitement of a military operation, when the feelings of the men are wrought up to a pitch, it is impossible to check the popular fury, and it is at this time that we require a very calm and considerate General to act with tact and energy to soothe the public feeling. Ever since General Roberts' first proclamation, offering rewards for the apprehension of rebels, who had fought against the Amir or his friends, the British, the work of hangman has been very brisk in Afghanistan, and it is a great relief to humanity to hear of the amnesty now offered in the name of the British Government. Afghan treachery is notorious, and if we are to mete out punishment adequate to their crime, we shall have to write the history of the Kabul war with human blood; but the great British nation would not stain their fair fame with such infamous acts of cruelty as generally attended the triumphs of uncivilised people. The present proclamation, we hope, will put an end to the reign of terror in Afghanistan.”

The *Anjumani Panjab* of the 25th November, in regard

Circulation,
408 copies.

The removal of Yakub Khan to the question of the removal of
Khan to India.

Yakub Khan from Kabul to India, remarks: Some time ago we expressed an opinion to the effect that Yakub Khan should not be removed from Kabul for two months. We even now stick to that opinion. The Afghans are not aware of what will be the future policy of the Government. But the immediate removal of Yakub Khan from Kabul is calculated to convince them that the Government will annex Afghanistan. But it is not wise to excite such a suspicion in their minds in the present state of their feelings. Moreover, in settling some matters, Sir Frederick Roberts may think it necessary to consult Yakub Khan. In these circumstances it is expedient to keep him at Kabul for some time.

The same paper states that the commission, which was
Yakub Khan. established at Kabul to inquire into
the circumstances of the massacre of

the Embassy, has sent its report to the Government of India. But it has not yet transpired whether it has found Yakub Khan guilty or innocent. We are inclined to consider that it has probably found him guilty, because the news that has hitherto reached us about the outrage committed by the mutineers against our Embassy shows that he intrigued with them, or at all events he had not the courage to do anything against their wishes lest they should kill him. Some persons are under the impression that if he is convicted of having instigated the outrage, he will be condemned to the gallows. To our thinking, he should not be hanged, because he must have assented to the evil designs of the mutineers through fear if he did so at all.

NATIVE STATES.

The Rampur correspondent of the *Nayyari Azam* of the
1st December states that within the
Rampur. last year no less than six murders were

Circulation,
100 copies.

committed at Rampur. The sixth and last murder was lately committed by one Sattar Khan, a friend of the son of the Nawab's sister. The Nawab's nephew has about twenty or twenty-two servants, who are all wicked and vicious persons, and oppress the people. As the officials fear him, they do not punish them. Sattar Khan is their ringleader. Some time ago he attacked a chaprasi with a sword, but was pardoned by the Nawab through the intercession of another nephew. He lately killed one Najja Khan and absconded. The relatives of the deceased offered a reward of one hundred rupees for his capture. When he was imprisoned, he was sentenced by the appellate court to death. The Nawab's nephew interfered on his behalf, and the Nawab promised to acquit him, provided he would induce the relatives of the deceased to submit a deed of compromise. But they did not agree to this. Sattar Khan is now in prison and feigns madness. The Nawab has issued an order to the effect that he should remain in prison as long as he is mad, and that when his madness is cured, he should be hanged. There is no doubt that some high official has advised him to feign madness.

The writer also states that the Nawab sends about a lakh of rupees every year to Mecca, Constantinople, &c., for charitable purposes. It would be better if the Nawab devoted the money to the relief of the poor in his own territories.

Circulation,
320 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 2nd December states that thousands of men perished from starvation in Kashmir, and that the Government of India should have appointed a commission to inquire into the famine administration of the Maharaja, specially to inquire into the alleged sinking of vessels filled with famine stricken persons in the lake. It is to be regretted that the Government ceded Kashmir to the late Maharaja of Jammu, and now does not care to protect the people against the tyranny and oppression of the Kashmir officials.

The Kashmir famine.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbār* of the 30th November, in regard to the Vaccination Bill introduced into the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan, states that it has been proved by long experience that vaccination is a good preventive of small-pox. But it should be observed that the Hindus generally worship *Sitla* as the presiding goddess of small-pox, and believe that the adoption of a remedy or preventive will irritate her. Although the other classes of the people have no such religious prejudices as the Hindus, they are not sensible enough to appreciate the benefits of vaccination, and do not like to voluntarily subject their children, even to that small trouble which vaccination involves. The natives will not generally approve of compulsory vaccination. Besides this, there is one provision in the Bill which is specially deserving of consideration. According to clause 4, section 2, of the Vaccination Bill, the word child is applicable to every boy and girl up to the age of fourteen years. But those persons who keep their women behind the screen will not consent to present their daughters even five or six years old before vaccinators, while at the same time it is obvious that if *pardanashin* girls were exempted, the object of the Bill would be defeated. Moreover, it would be difficult at present to obtain a sufficient number of experienced female vaccinators who could have free access to the native *zanāna*. We approve of compulsory vaccination, but in consideration of the above facts some of the provisions of the Bill should be made less stringent.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Arya Mitra* of the 28th November, in regard to the late middle class Anglo-vernacular Examination, which commenced on the 19th November and ended on the 21st, remarks that the papers in all subjects except translation were such as they should have been. But in the vernacular extract which was given to the candidates to translate into

The late middle class
Anglo-vernacular Exami-
nation.Circulation,
600 copies.

English were many difficult Arabic and Persian words, such as *hamd*, *sháyán*, *mukhlasi*, &c., which those examinees who competed for the examination in Hindi could not understand. We hope that Mr. Griffith, who is well acquainted with the difference between Hindi and Urdu will warn the examiners for the future.

Circulation,
297 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 29th November publishes a letter addressed by one Abdul Wali, Calcutta, to the Editor in regard to the Muhammadan Family Endowment Bill, which the Honorable Sayyid Ahmad Khan wishes to introduce into the Legislative Council (see page 911 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 22nd November, 1879). The writer approves of the Bill, on the ground that it is calculated to protect the estates of Muhammadans from ruin and goes so far as to call it a Noah's ark. Moreover, the principle on which it is based is not like the other opinions of Sayyid Ahmad Khan, but is in accordance with *fiqah* or the Muhammadan ecclesiastical law. The writer proposes two alterations in the Bill for the favorable consideration of the Sayyid. First, it is provided in the Bill that an endowed estate can be let out or farmed by the heir for a period not exceeding seven years, but this limit is probably not in accordance with *Shara* or the Muhammadan law, and should be reduced to three years. Secondly, it is provided in the Bill that only those estates whose annual income is not less than Rs. 10,000 can be endowed. The limit should be reduced to Rs. 5,000, in order that a large number of persons may be able to avail themselves of the benefits of the proposed law.

Circulation,
719 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 6th December, approves of the proposed amalgamation of the Central Indian Agency with the Rajputana Agency on economical grounds, and remarks that it is a matter of great satisfaction that the amalgamation is to be effected in the time of Major Bradford, who

The amalgamation of the
Central Indian Agency with
the Rajputana Agency.

is always anxious to promote good will and friendship between the paramount power and the native chiefs.

The *Safir-i-Hind*, Amritsar, of the 29th November, publishes an article communicated by
Native Doctors.

Circulation,
170 copies.

Malik Muhammad Yár Khan, native doctor, Singhaí, Lakhimpur, Oudh. The writer refers to an article, which was lately published in the *Safir-i-Hind* by one Ahmad Hasan, who complained that few native doctors contributed articles to the *Mirat-ul-Tibábat* (a medical journal published and edited by Dr. Chitan Shah and Doctor Datta Mal) and bought it, and condemned them for incapacity. The writer then remarks that native doctors receive a good education at the school, but that as they have no hope of promotion, their spirits are damped, and they do not try to improve their knowledge. The Government should declare them eligible to the appointment of assistant surgeon. But none of them should be promoted until he has passed some prescribed examination. This scheme will save Government the cost of maintaining special schools for the instruction of assistant surgeons, and provide experienced men.

The *Nasimi Agra* of the 30th November, in its local news column, states that the case of Mr. O'Brien, (*sic*) engine driver, Rajputana State Railway, was heard by the Ses-

Circulation,
150 copies.

The case of Mr. O'Brien
(*sic*) engine driver, Rajpu-
tana State Railway.

sions Judge of Agra on the 27th idem. Mr. O'Brien entered a blacksmith's house at Chhipitola, Agra, on the night of the 2nd or 3rd September last, and without cause kicked him and beat him with a walking stick, so that he died from the effects of the blows. The magistrate committed the accused to the sessions under section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, but the judge convicted him under section 304A. The medical officer who held a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, stated that his spleen was not ruptured, but still declared it to have been diseased, and stated that there were marks of injury on his ribs and head. Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code provides punishment for manslaughter caused through

negligence or carelessness. If the facts of the case in question are what they are reported to be, it is obvious how well section 304A applies to it !

Circulation,
630 copies.

The *Koh i-Núr* of the 29th November, referring to the new License Tax Bill, remarks that all incomes below Rs. 250 in the case of traders will be exempted from the license tax, and that the tax will be extended to salaried men whose pay exceeds Rs. 50 (*sic*). We are very thankful to Sir John Strachey for the relief he has granted to the poor trading classes. However, does he believe that a trader, whose annual income is Rs. 250, or monthly income Rs. 20, can afford to pay the license tax, specially in the time of scarcity ? It should be remembered that the prosperity of a Government always depends upon that of its subjects, and it is, therefore, the interest of the former to render relief to the latter in time of distress. Moreover, as the poor classes of natives largely contribute to the public revenues in different forms of taxation, they have a strong claim to relief at the hands of the Government in time of famine. Lord Lytton's love of show is responsible for the present unsatisfactory condition of the Indian Exchequer. The writer urges that the limit of taxable income should be raised to Rs. 50, as has been fixed for the official classes. In regard to the extension of the license tax to the public servants, the writer considers it unjust to levy a tax from them, because they did not promise to pay this kind of tax when they entered the service. Sir John Strachey was also averse to impose the tax upon them last year, but he has now changed his mind. We are no advocate for their exemption, because they should sympathise with the other classes in time of distress. However, it would be better if the same limit were fixed for them as for military officers.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Pramod Sindhu*, Amraoti, of the 1st December, urges that a Pleaders' Examination should be held every year in Berar to provide pleaders for that province. The Berar bar is at present

The Pleaders in the Ha-
darabad Assigned Districts.

recruited from outsiders, who are generally men of inferior ability. When the pleaders of Bombay, Poona, or Madras cannot find a good practice elsewhere, they come to Berar. If the Pleadors Examination were held in Berar, it would open a good career to the educated youths of the province. The examination should be conducted in English, but at least for one year the Marathi knowing candidates should be also allowed to compete for it. Any person who can write and speak English with tolerable accuracy should be allowed to appear at it. If only university men were admitted, the candidates would be few. Only the natives of Berar and those outsiders who have been living in the province for the last three or four years should be eligible for admission to the examination.

The *Berar Samákhár* of the 30th November complains that European officers habitually refrain from mixing familiarly with the natives, which is very objectionable, and states that friendly intercourse would be very useful to both classes. However, it is a matter of great satisfaction that there are some honourable exceptions to the rule. Mr. Wedderburn, the District and Sessions Judge of Ahmadnagar, is always ready to cultivate friendship with natives. He gave a feast to about 200 native gentlemen and ladies at his house last week. When he was at Ratnagari he also used to give feasts to them.

Circulation,
250 copies.

William Wedderburn,
Esq., C. S., the District and
Sessions Judge of Ahmad-
nagar, Bombay Presidency.

POST - OFFICE.

The *Jaipur Gazette* of the 29th November urges that the rates prescribed for the registration of letters should be reduced. The reduction will be a great boon to the public, and will probably also increase the revenue of the postal department. When the late Sir Rowland Hill, to whom we are indebted for the introduction of the penny postage system, first introduced his postal scheme in 1857, Parliament considered it a hazardous enterprise, it but soon rendered the postal revenue quite

The postal registration
fee.

buoyant, and the administration of the department showed an annual profit of nearly £500,000 (*sic*). The registration fee in England is at present only two pence.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Nayyar-i-Azam* of the 24th November refers to the introduction of the quarter anna post cards, and urges that the postage on newspapers should be reduced from half an anna to quarter of an anna.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
630 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nûr* of the 29th November complains that a railway police dafadar greatly harassed the passengers at 11 P. M. on the 24th November at the booking office of the Lahore station. He grossly abused and assaulted an old peasant and a respectable native.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Nayyari Azam*, Moradabad, of the 1st December, in its local news column, complains that the ferry contractor at Sihai has dug a ditch along the bank of the river and many pits in its bed in order to prevent passengers from wading the river and saving the tolls. If any person tries to wade the river through ignorance, he falls into the pits. The magistrate should see to this.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	Novr. 28th & 1st December.	1879.	650 copies.
2	<i>Afzal-ul-Akhbār</i> ...	Muzaffarnagar.	Ditto	Weekly ...	M u h a m m a d Akbar.	Decr. 1st ...	Decr. 6th ...	139 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbār</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Khwaja Usaf Ali,	Novr. 28th ...	" 4th ...	225 "
4	<i>Akhbār-i-Ālam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Kamta Prasad ...	" 22nd ...	Novr. 30th ...	100 "
5	<i>Akhbār-i-Ām</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Mokand Ram ...	" 26th & 3rd December.	" 30th & 6th Decr. respectively.	1,245 copies (including 355 copies taken by Govt.).
6	<i>Akhbār-i-Tamannāi</i> , Lucknow,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Five times in a week.	Puran Chand ...	Decr. 1st ...	Decr. 3rd ...	125 copies.
7	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbār</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	Novr. 25th & 2nd December.	Novr. 30th & 6th Decr. respectively.	90 "
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Sheikh Alim-ulla ...	" 29th & 2nd December.	Decr. 1st & 5th respectively.	297 copies (including 63 copies taken by Govt.).
9	<i>Anjuman-i-Akhbār</i> ...	Shāhjahanpur.	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Moti Mian ..	Decr. 1st ...	" 4th ...	30 copies.
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly ...	Chandan Lal ...	Novr. 29th ...	" , ,	130 , ,

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu	Weekly	Mir Nusr Ali ...	1879. Novr. 28th	Decr. 1st ...	408 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
12	<i>Anwār-ul-Akhbār</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh Muhammad, ...	Decr. 1st	2nd	100 copies.
13	<i>Arya Mittra</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi	Ditto	Babu Bhut Nath ...	Novr. 28th	Novr. 30th	600 "
14	<i>Arya Patrika</i> ...	Mirzapur. ...	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Monthly	Rev. D. Hutton ...	Decr. 1st	Decr. 3rd	599 "
15	<i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbār</i> ...	Delhi ...	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan ...	"	"	90 "
16	<i>Berār Mitra</i> ...	Ellichpur, ...	Marathi	Weekly	Eknath Sakha Ram, ...	" 2nd	" 5th	105 "
17	<i>Berār Samachār</i> ...	Akola ...	Ditto	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji, ...	Novr. 30th	" 3rd	250 "
18	<i>Bhārat Bandhū</i> ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram ...	" 28th	" 6th	175 "
19	<i>Dababāh Quairi</i> ...	Bareilly ...	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad ...	29th	3rd	183 "
20	<i>Dababāh Sikandri,</i> ...	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain Khan. ...	Decr. 1st	"	365 "
21	<i>Dabir-i-Hind</i> ...	Allahabad, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Muhammad Husain. ...	" 6th	" 6th	250 "
22	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i> ...	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	"	Novr. 30th	5th	...
23	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	D. Benjamin ...	" 26th & 29th & Decr. 3rd.	Novr. 30th & 6th Decr. respectively.	...
24	<i>Jalwah Tār</i> ...	Meerut ...	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal ...	Decr. 1st	Decr. 4th	105 "
25	<i>Kārnāmah</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub, ...	"	" 3rd	250 "
26	<i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i> ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. ('raven ...	" 5th	" 6th	351 "
27	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhā,</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Sarma, ...	" 1st	"	275 "
28	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Oudh,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal ...	Novr. 30th	" 2nd	25 "

29 Koh-i-Nar	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Jawwad Ali	...	"	29th	...	"	...	630 copies (in- cluding 70 co- pies taken by Govt.).
30 Lauh-i-Mahfuz	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mehndi Husain Khan.	...	"	28th	...	"	6th	90 copies.
31 Lawrence Gazette	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Sayyid Jamil-ud- din.	...	"	18th to 21st,	...	"	3rd to 6th respectively.	400
32 Malwa Akhbar	...	Indore	...	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	Ganesh Raghonath	...	"	7th & 28th	...	"	2nd	175
33 Marwar Gazette	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Das	...	"	24th	...	"	1st	100
34 Mashir-i-Qaisar	...	Lucknow,	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad	...	"	Decr. 4th	...	"	6th	150
35 Mihir-i-Nimroz	...	Bijnor	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Khan. Muhammad Muhib-	...	"	Novr. 28th	...	"	2nd	70
36 Mitra Bilas	...	Lahore	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	ulla. Mokand Ram	...	"	1st	...	"	3rd	200
37 Mumba-ul-Akhbar	...	Lucknow,	...	Urdu	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Khairati Lal	...	"	Novr. 30th	...	"	2nd	25
38 Muraqa-i-Tahzib	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bihari Lal	...	"	Decr. 1st	...	"	4th	112
39 Mutla-i-Nar	...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Nabi Bakhsh	...	"	2nd	...	"	"	46
40 Naiar-i-Azam	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Anjid Ali	...	"	Novr. 24th & 1st December.	...	"	30th & 6th December.	100
41 Nairang Mazdmfn	...	Muttra	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Meva Ram	...	"	Novr. 30th	...	"	5th res- pectively.	165
42 Najmul Akhbar	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Muhammad Hayat,	...	"	21st	...	"	Novr. 30th	413
43 Nasim-i-Agra	...	Agra	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Yudhistar Chandar Das.	...	"	30th	...	"	Decr. 3rd	150
44 Nur-i-Afshan	...	Ludhiana,	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Rev. A. P. Kelso	...	"	Decr. 4th	...	"	6th	430
45 Nur-ul-Absar	...	Allahabad,	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Roshan Lal	...	"	1st	...	"	2nd	104 copies (in- cluding 40 copies taken by Govt.).
46 Nur-ul-Anwar	...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	"	6th	...	"	6th	450 copies.
47 Oudh Akhbar	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Sbeo Prasad	...	"	1st to 6th	...	"	1st to 6th respectively.	719 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.).

28 Anwar Khwah-i-Oudh, Lucknow, Urdu
... Weekly ... Chintamani Sarma, ... 1st
... Bi-monthly, Khairati Lal ... Novr. 30th
... 275
... 25

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
48 Oudh Punch	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	Decr. 2nd	1879.	320 copies
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ALLAHABAD, }
The 11th December, 1879.

PRIYA DAS,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.
PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.